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SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1907.

The Nub of the Question.

"The President wished to be informed on certain features of the bill," said Mr. Davis, before he left the White House. "He told me that he approves the bill in general, and wishes to add to it certain departments of the service that I have not so far touched. One of these is the navy. He believes that a great many inequalities of compensation exist in the navy, and is anxious that that department shall be included if Congress takes up the matter."

This statement, made in The Times yesterday by the author of the House bill to adjust Government salaries outside of the Capitol, as they are being adjusted inside that building, will have great interest for the people of Washington. It reveals not only a purpose on the part of the President to help, but a clear idea of the places where help is needed.

Two other sentences should be quoted also:

"The next thing to do is to get after the Appropriations Committee." This is accredited to the President.

"The President is chiefly interested in securing better pay for the lower and medium grades." This is the report of Mr. Davis.

In these two terse observations is the nub of the whole salary question.

Ho! For Missouri!

Missouri is making a strenuous bid to capture the largest population of any State in the Union by means of its anti-tipping bill, which has already passed the house by 88 to 39.

This bill makes it a misdemeanor to give a tip to any waiter, porter, Pullman car attendant or other servant, and is punishable by a fine of from \$3 to \$50. If the bill becomes a law, and thus far its reception indicates such a result, tourists may suddenly find more charms in Missouri than were ever dreamed of heretofore, and more attractions, too, than any other State possesses.

With every porter and waiter and servant leaving the State for more remunerative fields, and with every traveling man seeking to locate in Missouri, that State would surely become a State of unrest. The temptation to tip still remains, however, under the proposed law, because a man may be grievously tempted to slip a waiter a quarter to hurry his steak or chops, and only the generous diner may suffer, while if the same penalty existed for the person accepting a tip, there would be just as much anxiety on the part of servants to avoid the tip as there would be on the part of the public not to give it.

Seeds and Salaries.

There isn't any use denying that if Congress cuts off the seeds and adds to the salaries at this session, there will be some heartaches to pay. It may seem that the two things haven't any relation whatever; but there are some millions of voters who will figure out the relationship fast enough, and will be concerned about it, too.

Congress is entitled to the increased salary it has voted itself. Perhaps it doesn't earn the money, but curiously enough that is beside the question. It must have the money in order to live. Yet it is true that there has been a row over every salary increase in the history of the Government, and in every one of the rows statesmen of real usefulness, and even distinction, have been turned out. And by the time the demagogues have rung the changes on the new \$7,500 salary increase, and particularly on the clever twist by which the House got what it wanted without making a record, it will be conceded, readily enough, that the salary grab is still a potent issue.

That's why the free seed "graft" will not be abolished at this time if Congress plays good politics. The folks who get the seeds are largely the same folks to whom a \$2,500 addition to a Congressional salary will look mighty generous. By the time the next campaign is fairly going there will be orators on every stump in the country figuring out that the exact amount that Congressmen Cornfed took from his constituents by abolishing free seeds he put into his own pocket by voting for the salary increase. Anybody who doesn't think that logic will have effect with any of the voters should talk to some of the

veteran politicians who know. He will discover that right now there are a lot of statesmen who, while right willing to take that extra \$2,500, are dubious whether they wouldn't be better off if they hadn't got it.

Most people never come into direct contact with the Government except at two points. They pay their taxes, and they observe the policeman on the street. There are, indeed, a good many who don't even have the advantage of observing these manifestations; and neither of these represents the Federal Government reaches the people by indirection. The package of seed or the occasional public document is to a good many the only direct, immediate, personal evidence that the Government has any relation to them. Cut it off, and they will notice the difference. That is the country Congressman's view. He knows. The free seed distribution may be ridiculous agriculture and senseless charity, but it is good politics.

A Test of Our Milk.

Cleanliness and low temperature are the two safeguards of a pure milk supply. Washington has neither.

If we people of the Capital are to have healthful milk, the bill now pending in Congress or some other providing means of keeping milk pure and cold must be passed. In the meantime we will go right on consuming milk which is doubtful, to say the least, as an experiment recently conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and reported to the District Medical Society, indicates conclusively.

Of the 500 dairies about Washington, about 400 have been examined. One, and only one, of this latter number—by an accepted and reasonable system of marking—has been rated "excellent." Five were marked "good." Twenty were "fair." The remaining 374 were marked "poor." The experiment was conducted at the one "excellent" farm.

A cow was carefully washed and its milk kept at 50 degrees. After twenty-four hours the first six spurts of her milk revealed 163,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, which is about fifteen drops. What is called the "middle" milk contained only one colony—from 1 to 500. The same milk, not cooled, and kept at 60 degrees, the most favorable temperature usual among Washington dairymen, at the end of twenty-four hours held 5,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Another cow was not washed, but brushed as clean as possible. Its milk at 60 degrees contained 145,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Milk taken from the herd, without special care, and kept at 60 degrees revealed 819,000 bacteria, while some not cooled at all revealed 1,400,000. If a great number of bacteria menace health this showing is conclusive. It should be noted, however, that all bacteria do not menace health. By far the greater number are described as "friendly." But the testimony of bacteriologists is uniform that where many colonies exist there are almost without exception large numbers of such "unfriendly" bacteria as typhoid fever and tuberculosis bacilli.

An insight into this danger is afforded by a recent Agricultural Bulletin on the manner in which tuberculosis is transmitted. At its close that paper sets forth these conclusions:

Tuberculosis material from cattle has the highest virulence for man. Man is constantly exposed to fresh tuberculosis material in a helpless way through his use of dairy products from tuberculous cows and cows associated with tuberculous cattle.

It seems from this array of facts, and the experimental evidence, that we should feel no doubt regarding our plain duty, which is, no matter what other measures we adopt in our fight against tuberculosis, not to neglect one of the chief, if not the most important, source of infection—like tuberculosis dairy cows.

Yet that bulletin not only did not take into account the danger of contracting typhoid and other non-tubercular diseases, but did not even consider the danger of spreading tuberculosis through the washing of milk cans and milk bottles in germ-laden water.

Russia politely announces April as her date for evacuating Manchuria. Here's hoping April will prove a luckier time for evacuation than October did.

There are now over 7,000,000 telephones in use in this country—pretty nearly all in use when you want them.

While New York is engrossed with the Shaw case, Chicago is wining and losing big money on the advent of zero weather. Seems impossible ever to get those two towns to pull together.

There is danger that the new constitution of the State of Oklahoma may be held unconstitutional. Some day the Congressional experts are going to prove that the Constitution of the United States is unconstitutional.

At the same time, "Salome" is liable to serve a useful purpose by inducing a good many people to read up the biblical literature of that interesting young woman.

A Kentucky man swallowed a needle forty years ago, and it has just come out through his head. Lots of folks take longer than that to get a point through their heads.

They have dug up the cranium of a human being out in Nebraska that is admitted to be at least 10,000 years old. Isn't it about that length of time since the populists used to roam about there?

FACTS FADS FALLACIES

of
Personal Magnetism—Telepathy—Psychology—
Suggestion—Hypnotism and Spiritualism.

By the eminent Psychologist and Hygienist.
EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M.

MUSCLE READING.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
"Muscle reading" is not reading the muscle, but reading the mind by means of unconscious muscular action. When this is called "mind-reading"—in the sense in which it is generally understood—the term "mind-reading" is a misnomer and is, in consequence, misleading.

Its History.
So-called "mind-reading" had its initiative in Chicago in 1873, and was first demonstrated by one J. Randall Brown, a newspaper reporter.
In 1877, while Brown was giving exhibitions in Chickering Hall, New York city, a young man whose fame afterward eclipsed that of Brown and every other so-called "mind-reader" made himself known to Brown, and desired to be his assistant, claiming he had like powers.

This was none other than the great Washington Irving Bishop, who saw the opportunity of gathering in the shekels from a gullible public.
In conversation with Mr. Bishop in Chicago (1887) after he had made an international reputation, he admitted to me the trickery whereby all "mind" readers performed their various feats, and strongly indorsed the memorable words of P. T. Barnum: "The American people like to be humbugged."

I especially remember his remark in regard to the use of the wire which he touched to his forehead in order to read the mind of the one at the other end of the wire. He said: "The more mysterious you make the affair, the less likely are they (the public) to unravel it."

When in England, Bishop secured the services of one Charles Garner as an assistant. As Bishop left Brown, so Garner left Bishop as soon as his trick was discovered. As Bishop had invaded British territory, Garner sailed forth "to do" the Americans, but unlike Bishop, he did not care to put his label upon his work.
He came to this country as "Stuart Cumberland, the Great Mind-Reader of London, England."

I was an invited guest at a private seance (this initial performance) held in the parlors of the Russell House, Detroit, Mich. I give herewith, as briefly as possible, not only what was done in a general way, but the "how."

A dozen or more prominent citizens, including ministers, lawyers, reporters, actors, etc., were present by special request.
When "Cumberland" arrived he announced that his tests of "mind-reading" would consist of finding hidden objects; giving names, dates of birth, places of birth, etc., of those present. He did all that he agreed to do—and did it well—under the guise of "mind-reading." He failed in one instance only (of this I will make no mention), and that failure was undeniable proof that results depend more largely upon the subject than upon the "mind-reader" and wholly, in this case, upon the physical contact.

Before leaving the room and being blindfolded he took each of us by the hand, for an instant only. Why? The more expert the "mind reader" the more sensitive to the touch, even to the touch of a feather, he becomes. He was rightly termed super-sensitive. He said: "I do this to ascertain the best subject for the severest or most difficult test, viz., the finding of three objects in quick succession."

Not only his touch but his sight guided him in his choice. He would not choose one of phlegmatic temperament or one of a sluggish circulation. I, being of a nervous, sanguine temperament, sensitive to a marked degree, was chosen for the test.

How It Was Done.

First, the blindfold. This is an assistance rather than a hindrance. Inasmuch as it shuts out all exterior distractions from the operator's mind it makes him more passive to the involuntary muscular action of his subject; besides, it appears to render the work of the "mind reader" more difficult.
In nearly every case the operator produces a black kerchief (to add to the deception) which he places over the eyes and asks you to draw it tightly. Yes, the tighter the better. Why? Because he contracts the brows and eyes if you put on an additional kerchief and fold his hands over his eyes as did Paul Alexander Johnston, the strain of the kerchief falls upon the part of the gloves resting against the contracted brows. When he desires to see he raises his brows—a very simple thing, indeed.

This is a very great aid and is especially deceptive when describing a young lady in the audience to whom a book or bouquet is to be given. She was plainly visible to the operator (from underneath the fold) when his muscular action of the subject.
This blindfold is also used to prove to the subject that his experiments are not due to physical contact when he does not touch the subject, but, instead, extends his hands, one above the other, about a foot or more apart, and directs the subject to put one of his hands between and equidistant from his own.

Were they placed on the level of his eyes he could not do the trick. Why? Because he could not see the action or movement of the subject's hand. This is essential to success because when the operator moves his hands in the wrong direction the subject's hand follows tardily, thereby indicating, unconsciously and unintentionally, to the operator that he is moving in the wrong direction. But when the operator is on the right track, the hand of the subject responds readily and retains its relative position.

This sidehold trick is also resorted to in the "driving trick" through the crowded thoroughfares of a city. However, in the case of Johnston a hood was worn, the cut over being mohair. Surely he could not see below this? No, he had no need to do so; he could see through it by means of neat little contrivance. The strings that fastened the hood about the neck had a sort of double back-action—that is, they opened

a seam in the front of the broadcloth hood that was not distinguishable to the casual observer, but enabled the "mind reader" to distinguish objects very clearly. So much for the blindfold and the part it plays in reading minds.
Once more to Mr. "Cumberland." When he re-entered the room, after having been blindfolded, he took the hand of one of the group who had hidden an object, and he found the object hidden. He failed this many times and accurately. He did this once. There was a reason. One of the reporters desired a test. Unfortunately for Mr. "Cumberland" the reporter had been imbibing rather freely, too freely to concentrate his mind on the hidden object. The reporter's hand was as limp, so to speak, as was his mind; therefore the operator depended entirely upon muscular action to indicate the direction he was wholly at sea without a ladder—and he was obliged to give it up.

In the triple test with myself as guide he succeeded admirably. I held my thought intently on each separate article—individually, not collectively; held each one for the time being at the exclusion of the two others.
Mind Reading or Muscle Reading.
Undoubtedly and undeniably muscle reading. In order to do justice to the operator my mind was fixed on the hidden object, each in its turn; so in fact I was not aware of a muscular movement on my part, that was directing him to the object.
Mind is indivisible. It is impossible for the mind to be in two places at the same time. The hand of the operator is guided, unmistakably guided, by the hand of the subject as soon as the physical contact is established, as he instantly surrenders himself to the involuntary muscular leading of his subject.
"This true, the operator is usually in advance, hence it may be said that the subject cannot lead, but the subject can push as well as pull; the better word, however, is direct.
When, therefore, in his rush (which is done for effect) passes the point or place in the subject's mind, he is very quickly made aware of it by an involuntary movement on the part of the subject that arrests his attention and directs his action.
In giving of names, dates, etc., the operator's hand had all the letters of the alphabet and the numerals (1 to 10) arranged in regular order. Again he was blindfolded and seated at a table. He took the hand of the subject and told him to think intently on the first letter of his name. He then passed the subject's hand over the letters. When the operator's hand reached the super-sensitive "mind-reader" felt a slight involuntary movement on the part of the subject. Instantly the operator's hand darted down on the correct letter like a hawk on a chicken.
In this slow and tedious way he gave names, dates, etc., and called it mind-reading.
If you want additional and self-evident proof of involuntary muscular action, you may find it in your own personal experience if you are a bicyclist.

Recall the time you learned to ride. Do you recollect that death-like grip with which you clung to the handlebars? You saw an object in the street. There was ample room on either side of it, but you steered straight for it. And then wondered why you hit it. Why did you? Because mind is indivisible and cannot be in two places at the same time. Your mind was on the object in the street, hence you were wholly unconscious of the muscular action that guided the wheel.
You may remember the experience of the man who was learning to ride a wheel and had much difficulty in consequence of a telegram pole in front of his house. The pole was on the side of the road, not in the road, but it always seemed to be in evidence.
No matter where he started that pole seemed to be his objective point. He seemed to fight it (unintentionally) and his aim was good. One day he started with his back to the pole. Although he was a novice he discovered he was a trick rider; his wheel made a complete circuit and struck the pole. Why? Because he could not get his mind off the pole. Besides, he feared the pole; and what one fears, he gets.

The "muscle reader" and his subject hold exactly the same relation to each other as do the novice wheelman and the pole. The "muscle reader" is unconscious muscular action.
In my next series I shall treat of "Telepathy" and all that pertains thereto.

Music and Musicians

One of the most interesting of the concerts this season will be the song and piano recital on Wednesday evening in St. John's Parish Hall, in Georgetown, by Miss Gladys Alice Strong, pianist, and William Conrad Mills, tenor soloist in the choir of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, formerly of St. John's choir. They will be assisted by Master Erskine Porter, the famous boy soprano of New York, and George Goldsmith, Daland, organist and choirman. Miss Strong has been known for some years to the public of Washington, as a concert player of great talent, beginning when she was about seven years old. Their program is as follows:
Where'er You Walk, Semele (Händel), Dava Gentle Flower (Storvalle Bennett), The Lass With the Delicate Air (Arne), Mr. Mills; Semele, 13 (Beethoven), two movements: Grave, allegro con brio, adagio cantabile, Miss Strong; A Christmas Song, 168 (D. Corner), A Winter Lullaby (De Koven), Master Porter; Spirto Gentil, La Faveola (Donizetti), Celeste Aida, Aida (Verdi), Mr. Mills; Valse, R. minor (Chopin), Impromptu, op. 29 (Chopin), Spinnel (Mendelssohn), Miss Strong; Whispering Winds (De Koven), I Love My Jean (Caldwell), Master Porter; Creole Lover's Song (Buck), Mr. Mills; Home Sweet Home, Fantasia (Chalberg), Miss Strong; Marie Ann Peuster (Franz), Viers, Mon Bien Aime (Chaminade), Master Porter; Songs My Mother Taught Me, Cloudy Heights of Tatara, Gypsy songs (Dvorak), Mr. Mills; Tannhauser Fantasia (Wagner-Raff), Miss Strong; Mollie's Eyes (Folger), Lost Chord (Sullivan), Master Porter.

The choir of the Westminster Church Memorial will have "An Evening With the Choir" tonight at 7:30, and have arranged an elaborate and interesting program under the direction of the organist and director of the choir, Mrs. Frank Hyman. The choir will be assisted by Miss Ada Birch, soprano, and Roland Roderick, baritone. The program includes:
Organ Voluntary, serenade, by Flagler; Doccology; Invocation; Anthem, "Behold There Came Wise Men," Bruce Steane; incidental songs by Miss Whitlock and Mr. Donaldson. Hymn No. 24; Scripture, Daniel, baritone and tenor; "The Lord's Prayer," Messrs. Church and Hyman. Soprano solo, "Lead Kindly Light," Hawley; Miss Alice Miller. Prayer; Notices; Offertory, male quartet, "One Sweetly Soli Solo," Johnston; Messrs. Jasper, Church, Vermillion, and Morrison. Hymn No. 226; Bartolomeo solo, "From the Depths," Fabio Campana; Mr. Roland Roderick. Thoughts from Our Pastor; Motet, soprano solo and chorus, "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn; soprano solo and obbligato, sung by Miss Birch.
Personnel of the Choir: Sopranos—Misses A. Miller, McGinnis, Donaldson, Whitlock, V. Miller, Graham, Randall, Hines, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Johnson. Altos—Mrs. J. S. Dope, Mrs. D. C. Miller, Misses H. Miller, Law, Borland, Lacey, Thompson. Tenors—C. D. Church, E. Jasper, E. Law, N. Fussell. Basses—C. Morrison, F. Hyman, F. Donaldson, F. Vermillion, J. Johnson, C. H. Stephenson.

Interesting Pupils' Recital.
Mrs. Eleanor P. Beck, pianist, gave an interesting pupils' recital on Thursday afternoon in her studio, assisted by Miss Mary Helen Lee, soprano, a young singer who has risen steadily in local circles ever since her arrival here, two years ago. She has a powerful, clear and soprano voice, well under control, and sings with artistic finish, much sentiment and good style. Mrs. Beck played but once, namely to the regret of the large assemblage of friends, for Mrs. Beck plays with spirit and dash, and has an exquisite touch. Her pupils showed most careful training and remarkably clear technique. The program, which was a good one, is as follows:
Deut. Pas Redouble (Saint-Saens); Andra Dorn and Mrs. Beck; vocal; (a) Spring Song (MacKenzie), (b) L'Elle (Chaminade), Miss Lee; piano, (a) Harichetta (Nevin), (b) Intermezzo (Moszkowski), Miss Henderson; piano, Polacca (Bohn), Mr. Murray; vocal, (a) The Blue Frillings (Grieg), (b) Cadenza, (c) Arioso (Godeard), Miss Lee; piano, Caprice (Godeard), Miss Lee; piano, Foreign Parts—Russia, Germany, Spain—(Moszkowski), Miss Arnold and Mrs. Beck.
Miss Lee did not respond to any encores, but at the end of the program was induced to repeat Hahn's charming song, "Si mes vœux Avaient des Ailes," which she sings delightfully. She was skillfully accompanied by Mrs. Beck.

Miss Lee's Pupils' Recital.
Miss Lee will give a pupils' song recital on Wednesday afternoon in her studio at 4:30 o'clock, when Miss Bullock and Miss Frances Smith will give the program.

Philadelphia Orchestra Tuesday.
The Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Fritz Scheel, will give the Fourth concert of the Washington series at the Belasco Theater, on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30. The program announced, with Josef Lhevinne, the great Russian pianist, as soloist, reads as follows:
Fritz Schubert (1797-1828), Symphony No. 3, in C major, 1. Andante, Allegro non troppo (4-6). 2. Andante con moto (2-6). 3. Scherzo, Allegro vivace (6-9). 4. Finale, Allegro vivace (2-4). Antonio Rubinstein (1829-1894), Concerto in E-flat Major, for piano and orchestra, 1. Allegro moderato (3-4), piu animato. 2. Andante (4-8). 3. Allegro (6-8). Josef Lhevinne.
Moritz Moszkowski, suite No. 1, F. Major, Op. 33 (by request).
With the return to America of Lhevinne, the great Russian pianist, America's orchestral conductors have grasped the opportunity to produce Rubinstein's colossal E flat concerto. The emotional and technical demands of the work are so great that pianists give a wide berth. It had not been played in America for seventeen years until Lhevinne used it for his American debut last spring and took New York by storm.

Recital by Mrs. Backing.
Invitations have been issued for a recital to be given by Richard P. Backing, a young tenor, who possesses a fine voice.

The recital will be given in the home of Samuel Ross, 238 Massachusetts avenue, when this young tenor will be listened to with considerable interest by

PRESIDENT GRILLED BY GRIDIRONERS

(Continued from Third Page.)

Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn. A. O. Brown, New York. George R. Brown, Boston Herald. George W. Brown, Boston Herald. L. S. Brown, Southern railroad. R. E. L. Bunch, Norfolk, Va. Albert S. Burleson, Rep. from Texas. E. F. Burns, Philadelphia. William H. Burnett, Washington, D. C. Charles H. Caffin, New York.

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Otto Carmichael, Detroit, Mich. W. H. Chandler, Washington Star. Clarence E. Chapman, New York. F. E. Chappell, New London, Conn. R. A. Chester, Washington, D. C. Nathaniel B. Church, Tiverton, R. I. Winston Churchill, Concord, N. H. Champ Clark, Rep. from Missouri. Alex. H. Clark, Sen. from Georgia. Charles H. Clark, Hartford Courant. Moses E. Clark, Sen. from Minnesota. John O'Hara, Congreve, Everybody's Magazine, New York. William H. Coolidge, Boston, Mass. W. S. Cowley, rear admiral, U. S. N. W. M. Crane, Sen. from Massachusetts. Paul D. Cravath, New York.

Capt. Jack Crawford, Leadville. J. M. Cady, Southern Railway. Francis W. Cullen, Representative from Washington State. John Dalze, I. Rep. from Pennsylvania. John C. Davidson, Washington, D. C. Ed. Bollean, Editor, Washington, D. C. James T. DuBois, Washington, D. C. Charles A. Douglas, Washington, D. C. Edward J. Dooner, Philadelphia. Finley D. Drown, New York. John W. Dwight, Rep. from New York. James H. Eckels, Chicago. John H. Edwards, Asst. Sec. of Treas. James W. Ellington, New York. Samuel L. Elzas, New York. John Meigs Ewen, Chicago. Culpepper Union, Birmingham, Ala. Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia. John V. L. Fendley, Baltimore. Joseph B. Foraker, Sen. from Ohio. David J. Foster, U. S. Marshal, Vermont. Daniel Fraser, Washington, D. C. Harry W. Fuller, C. & O. R. R. M. E. Gable, U. S. Marshal, Pittsburg. M. E. Gable, U. S. Marshal, Pittsburg. Thomas M. Gale, Washington, D. C. Charles G. Gates, New York, N. Y. E. F. Glass, Montgomery Advertiser. Samuel H. Gray, Washington, D. C. Albert James Hafford, New York Sun. George E. Hamilton, Wash., D. C. Samuel H. Hardwick, Southern Railway. Frederick C. Handy, Wash., D. C. Richard D. Harlan, Chicago. John Harlan, Wash., D. C. Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court. George H. Harries, Brig. Gen. D. C. N. G. George W. Harris, Washington, D. C. George Harvey, Harpers Weekly. Whit M. Hays, Asst. Sec. of Agr. S. H. Hays, U. S. Marshal, Wash., D. C. J. Philip Hermyan, Washington, D. C. W. B. Hibbs, Washington, D. C. Dr. Henry H. Hildner, Wash., D. C. Dr. D. Percy Hickling, Wash., D. C. Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General. J. C. Hornblower, Washington, D. C. James C. Hoose, Sulcker's Gap, Va. Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General. Charles F. Hunsbury, Quartermaster General U. S. A. Charles Morris Irelan, Wash., D. C. Charles H. Johnson, Wash., D. C. Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Wash., D. C. J. E. Jones, U. S. Consul at Dally. Victor Kauffmann, Washington, D. C. D. J. Kaufmann, Wash., D. C. Victor Kauffmann, The Evening Star, Washington. Warren Keifer, Representative from Ohio. A. S. Kenny, paymaster general, U. S. N. retired. George A. Kessler, New York. John J. Knapp, Commander U. S. N. Jordan W. Lambeth, St. Louis, Mo. Oscar Lesser, Rep. from New York. Dr. O. W. Leiser, New York. William L. Lewis, Kensington, Md. Arthur W. Little, New York, N. Y. Arthur Lohr, Jr., Secretary to President. Chester Sanders Lord, New York Sun. George Horace Lorimer, Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. Frank O. Lowden, Representative from Illinois. Louis Washington, D. C. Dr. Thomas I. Macdonald, Wash., D. C. James H. Maddy, Erie railroad. Dr. A. S. Maddy, New York. John Rusch, Maryland, D. C. Hastings McAdams, St. L. Republic. John J. McCook, New York. John T. McCook, Wash., D. C. George W. McElhiney, New York. Edgar L. Marston, New York. David B. Martin, Balt. & Ohio R. R. William B. McKinley, Representative from Illinois. William A. Means, Washington, D. C. Ernest H. Merwin, Washington Herald. J. Pierpont Morgan, New York. Samuel T. Morgan, Richmond, Va. H. Moses, Washington, D. C. Geo. Nixon, Nevada. Clarence P. Norment, Washington. Harry Norment, Washington. Frank E. Noyes, Asst. Press. Theodore W. Noyes, Evening Star. William J. Oliver, Knoxville, Tenn. Senor Don Luis Pastor, charge d'affaires, Spanish Embassy, Wash., D. C. Robert H. Patchin, N. Y. Herald. Thos. M. Patterson, Senator, Colorado. David Graham Phillips, New York. Gen. Horace A. Porter, New York. Charles Presbury, New York. W. Harriman Rapley, Washington. Daniel G. Reid, New York. J. H. Thibault, New York. W. F. Richardson, major U. S. A. Herman Ridder, N. Y. Staats-Zeitung. William F. Roberts, Washington. H. H. Rogers, New York World. Ellhu Root, Secretary of State. Grant B. Schley, New York. Louis Seibold, New York World. W. H. Self, Pittsburg. Alex. D. Shaw, New York. John W. Shaw, New York. Joe Sears, Asst. Sec. of Navy. Swager Sherley, Rep. from Pennsylvania. F. B. Shiley, New York. John A. Sichel, Wash., D. C. C. A. Small, New York. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster Gen., U. S. A. Maurice Solah, Pittsburg Post. O. G. Starnes, Washington. R. G. Staples, Washington. F. C. Stevens, Rep. from Minnesota. E. J. Stillwagon, Washington, D. C. Henry L. Stoddard, Evening Mail, N. Y. Melville F. Stone, Associated Press. Oscar S. Straus, Sec. of C. and O. W. Strayer, U. S. Marshal, Times. Claude A. Swanson, Gov. of Virginia. Frank B. Swigard, Washington, D. C. James A. Tawney, Rep. from Minn. J. L. Stoddard Taylor, Washington, D. C. J. S. R. Thomson, Southern Railway. J. H. Thibault, New York. Perry E. Tremain, Washington, D. C. Oscar W. Underwood, Rep. from Ala. Henry Van Dusen, Princeton University. M. Van Hook, New York World. Dr. Leo Vogel, the Swiss Minister. Senor Don Manuel Viala y Merino, Secretary of Legation. James W. Wadsworth, Rep. from N. Y. Edwin Warfield, Gov. of Maryland. George L. White, Washington, Conn. James P. Watson, Rep. from Ind. James D. Whelpley, London Tribune. John E. White, Washington, D. C. George B. Whitman, Washington, D. C. John P. Williams, Scranton. Irene Williamson, Washington, D. C. James Wilson, Secy. of Agriculture. Edwin W. Winlow, Boston, Mass. Dr. George W. Wood, Washington. Elliot Woods, Washington, D. C. Geo. Russell Young, Jr., Evening Star. W. J. Zeveloff, Indian Territory.

After the manner of the best European studios, Mrs. Oldberg has established a "cour," which she holds every Wednesday at noon in her music room, in Belasco Theater.

Rosenthal at a Dollar.
Rosenthal, for one dollar, is the announcement made by Sydney Lloyd Wright, for this great artist's farewell appearance in Washington, in the Washington College of Music concert series at the New National Theater, Thursday afternoon, February 7. No artist has created such a profound sensation in musical circles in this country as this great pianist, and it is Mr. Wright's intention to test the pulse of music-loving public by offering him at the popular price of \$1.00 for a reserved seat, and in the gallery 50 cents. Tickets are now on sale at T. Arthur Smith's, 127 F street northwest.

Washington Choir Concert.
The eighth of the Washington College of Music concert series will take place at the Columbia Theater on Friday afternoon, February 1, when the program will be given by the Washington Concert Choir, an organization of twenty-four picked solo voices, which has been under the direction of Mr. Sydney Lloyd Wright for the past year and a half. The choir is a body of singers organized to study music for the love of the art, and meets in private rehearsal every Thursday evening.

Gave Studio "At Home."
Mrs. Sally Bradley McDuffie, soprano, and Miss Georgia E. Miller, pianist, entertained at a delightful "at home" on Saturday evening, January 19. Mrs. McDuffie's songs were: "Remembrance" (Johnson); "A Little While" (Salter); "Love Song" (Haeche); "Poppies" (De Koven). Mrs. McDuffie was in splendid voice and sang charmingly, her clear, even tones never being swayed. Her phrasing is good, and her interpretation of Grieg's Nocturne and Bridal Procession and MacDowell's "Novellette" with a fine singing tone and splendid technique. Her interpretation of the "Novellette" was especially interesting, and her playing was most effective.

CHANGE OF FRONT BY SWETTENHAM
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—The Allegheny, carrying supplies for the sufferers from the earthquake here, arrived at this port today. Her cargo was turned over to the relief committee.
With the concurrence of Governor Swettenham, the supplies were formally accepted, and the thanks of the recipients expressed. There is a manifest change in Governor Swettenham's attitude. He is acting with more consideration for the exigencies of the situation, much to the delight of those residents of Kingston who have sought vainly for excuse of his conduct last week.

SAILORS ALL MUTINED WHEN BATH WAS ORDERED
VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Austrian Jacks have mutinied against an order to bathe. The crew of the warship St. George were commanded to strip and wash in sea water on the deck. It was a cold winter's morning and every man of them refused to obey.

A mutinous spirit had been engendered among the men, it is stated, by the harsh treatment they received from the officers, and other breaches of discipline occurred on the same ship. Aboard the cruiser Arpad also the crew were discontented and refused to obey an order to hoist a boat.

REJANE STUPEFIED NEW PLAY.
PARIS, Jan. 26.—Madame Helene is already making preparations for her next play, which is to be "La Savelli," which is now being played at her theater. It is to deal with scenes of life in three capitals and two continents.